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## A New Species of *Tournefortia* (Boraginaceae) from La Planada, Colombia

James S. Miller

Missouri Botanical Garden, P.O. Box 299, St. Louis, Missouri 63166-0299, U.S.A.

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**ABSTRACT.** *Tournefortia restrepoae* J. S. Miller, sp. nov., is described from the Reserva Natural La Planada in Nariño, Colombia. The species is distinct in its evidently and evenly pustulate leaf surface with depressed tertiary venation and elevated areoles, and in its widely separated petiolate flowers. It is currently known only from the type locality.

The genus *Tournefortia* comprises about 150 species distributed throughout tropical and subtropical parts of the world (Miller, 1988). The vast majority of the species occur in the Neotropics, and the genus is only sparsely represented in the Old World. South America, particularly the northern Andes, is the region with the greatest number of species and morphological diversity (Killip, "The Andean species of *Tournefortia*," Smithsonian Institution Archives, unpublished; Miller, 1988). The species described below is one of many narrowly distributed endemics in mid-elevation Andean forests.

### ***Tournefortia restrepoae* J. S. Miller, sp. nov.**

**TYPE:** Colombia. Nariño: Mpio. de Ricaurte, Reserva Natural La Planada, elev. 1800 m, 18 Nov. 1993 (young fruits), *Carla Restrepo* 778 (holotype, MO 4619857; isotype, PSO not seen). Figure 1.

Frutex sciophilus. Folia alterna; lamina elliptica ad elliptico-oblonga vel leviter obovata, 12–24 cm longa, 6–11 cm lata, apice acuminata, base acuta, supra hirsuta, infra strigosa, adaxialiter manifeste aequaliter pustulata, nervis tertiariis depressis, areolis elevatis; petiolo 1.7–5 cm longo, supra canaliculato, dense brunneo-pubescenti. Inflorescentia internodalis, cymosa; pedicellis 1.5–2(–4) mm longis inter se 1–7 mm distantibus. Flos sepalis lanceolatis, 4–6 mm longis, pubescentibus; corolla tubiformi, ca. 6 mm longa, lobulis anguste ovatis, ca. 2 mm longis; staminibus ignotis; stylo 4 mm longo. Fructus late ovoideus, albus, glaber.

Understory shrub. Leaves alternate, blades elliptic to elliptic-oblong or slightly obovate, 12–24 cm long, 6–11 cm wide, the apex acuminate, the base acute, sometimes asymmetrically so, the margin entire, somewhat undulate, the adaxial surface prom-

inently and evenly pustulate with the tertiary venation depressed and the areoles elevated, hirsute with several erect, siliceous hairs arising from each areole, the abaxial surface strigose with the slightly appressed hairs mostly restricted to the veins, each areole with one to several sunken pits, the venation brochidodromous with 9–16 secondary veins; petioles 1.7–5 cm long, canaliculate on the adaxial surface, densely brown pubescent. Inflorescence internodal, a dichotomously branched cyme, the branches 6–10 cm long, the peduncle 7.5 cm long, both densely brown pubescent. Flowers on 1.5–2(–4)-mm-long pedicels, 1–7 mm apart, bisexual; sepals green, lanceolate,  $\pm$  equal, 4–6 mm long, 0.4–1.3 mm wide, sparsely but obviously pubescent; corolla tubular, ca. 6 mm long, the lobes narrowly ovate, ca. 2 mm long; stamens unknown; ovary ovoid, ca. 1 mm long, ca. 0.5 mm broad, borne on an annular nectariferous disk, the style ca. 4 mm long, the stigma conical. Fruits white, drupaceous, the exocarp glabrous, the mesocarp thin, the endocarp distinctly 4-parted, broadly ovoid, ca. 5 mm long, ca. 4 mm wide.

**Distribution.** *Tournefortia restrepoae* is known only from the type collection from cloud forest at 1800 m at La Planada in Nariño, Colombia.

*Tournefortia restrepoae* is a distinctive member of *Tournefortia* sect. *Tournefortia*, which is by far the largest section of the genus, containing the majority of the neotropical species, and is characterized by having free anthers and fruits that are unlobed and lack a corky mesocarp. E. P. Killip's unpublished treatment of the Andean species of the genus recognized 38 species in the section, none of which appear very close to *T. restrepoae*. The species is distinct in its alternate, distinctly pustulate leaves and widely spaced, pedicellate flowers. The leaf surface is unique in the genus. The type collection is mostly in young fruit with only the old remains of a few floral parts, thus better knowledge of relationships will require the collection of better flowering material. The species is named in honor of Carla Restrepo, who has done much to improve our knowledge of the plants of the Andean Cordillera in Colombia.





Figure 1. *Tournefortia restrepoae* J. S. Miller (*Restrepo* 778). —A. Fruiting branch. —B. Section of infructescence showing fruiting calyx. —C. Lateral and apical view of fruit. —D. Upper leaf surface. —E. Lower leaf surface.

*Paratypes*. COLOMBIA. **Nariño**: Mpio. de Ricaurte, Reserva Natural La Planada, elev. 1800 m, *Restrepo* 730 (PSO not seen).

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Literature Cited

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